

# Irish Revolt Spreads West and South

## GERARD GOES TO SEE KAISER AT THE FRONT

Conference On U-Boat Issue To Be Held at Headquarters.

## HOLLWEG TO WORK ON REPLY TO-DAY

German Press View of Situation Continues to Grow More Hopeful.

Berlin, April 27.—James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, will leave Berlin to-night for the German Army Headquarters, where he will be received by the German Emperor.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, who has been at the army headquarters, is expected to come to Berlin to-morrow to prepare Germany's answer to the latest American note.

Foreign Minister von Jagow called on Ambassador Gerard at the American Embassy to-day for a talk on the general situation. He declared his intention of returning later.

Officials of the German government went to Vienna yesterday to discuss economic and political questions with the Austro-Hungarian authorities.

Hopeful View Taken.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," Berlin dispatch takes a more hopeful view of the German-American situation. After referring to the various conferences already held, and to be held, it adds:

"It is naturally impossible to say what will come from these. But outward circumstances confirm the opinion that hope need not yet be surrendered that a way to reach an understanding and avoidance of a conflict between Germany and the United States can be found.

"The views of political circles vary slightly regarding the significance of such a conflict in connection with the world war in which we are involved, and the group of politicians and publicists, who now, as formerly, are endeavoring with all arguments to prove that the conflict is American, and that, as a consequence, the submarine warfare carried on by us without all scruples would mean an advantageous development for us, is, after all, very small."

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" names the "Tages Zeitung" and the "Kreuzzeitung" as the principal exponents of this theory, and continues:

"It is of especial, even of decisive, importance to know whether the Imperial government has become convinced that the President Wilson is in the heart of hearts desirous to avoid a breach.

"Can Deduce Imperial Opinion.

"In this connection the repeated conferences which the Imperial Chancellor has had with the American Ambassador are of indisputable interest. One can deduce from the course of the councils following these conferences what opinion the Imperial government has probably come to regarding President Wilson's final desire."

The Berlin newspapers refrain from all comment, with the exception of a brief note in the "Tageszeitung" against the "Tagesblatt," and a leader in the "Kreuzzeitung," in which the writer says that a service can be done to the government by the press giving expression to the people's indignation at the attitude of the United States. The article is a sharp attack on Americans, who are termed hypocrites and are accused of unbecomingly motives in assuming to stand they have taken.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" and the Rhenish Westphalian "Gazette" publish characteristic articles, but while the latter advocates, and apparently in the name of the American demands, the "Nachrichten" seems inwardly concerned that the demands may be accepted.

Germany Seeking Delay, Belief in Washington

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 27.—Germany's delay in answering President Wilson's latest note is to obtain more time to learn just how little she can concede and yet avoid a break. Administration officials here became convinced to-day, in the meanwhile, this government shows no disposition to hurry action. It is now said that Germany's answer probably will not be received before the end of next week.

It was learned to-day that both through Mr. Gerard in Berlin and Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador here, the German government has been trying for more than a week to learn President Wilson's minimum requirements. Mr. Gerard's visit to the Kaiser's headquarters is taken as a hopeful indication that Germany's answer will be acceptable, but there is a growing fear that it will not.

## Democratic Bolters Make Scuttle Bill Defeat Sure

House Caucus Decides to Accept Senate Philippines Measure, but Twenty-eight Members Refuse to Be Bound by Its Action.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 27.—More than enough House Democrats refused to be bound to-night by caucus rules to insure the defeat of the Philippines independence bill in its present form. The caucus, by a vote of 140 to 35, decided to favor the bill just as it passed the Senate, except for the prohibition amendment. There will be no party line-up on the question of striking out this provision.

Defeat for the Clarke amendment was virtually conceded after the caucus when Chairman Jones, who had led the fight for the Senate bill unamended, declared that some independence measure for the Philippines would be put through at this session, even if the period before the granting of full freedom should have to be stretched to ten years instead of from two to four years, as provided in the Clarke amendment.

Secretary Saunders of the caucus was swamped just after the vote with announcements by members that they could not be bound by the caucus action, but would be compelled to "absolve" themselves from its orders. His official list afterwards showed these twenty-eight members as having demanded "absolution":

The discussion ended without action. Messrs. Allen, Beakes, Mich. Bruckner, New York; Carew, New York; Coady, Maryland; Conry, New York; Dale, New York; Dooling, New York; Eagan, New Jersey; Estopinal, Louisiana; Farley, New York; Fitzgerald, New York; Flynn, New York; Gallagher, Illinois; Gallivan, Massachusetts; Griffin, New York; Hart, New Jersey; Hulbert, New York; Igou, Missouri; McAndrews, Illinois; McDermott, Illinois; Maher, New York; Oglesby, New York; Olney, Massachusetts; Patten, New York; Riordan, New York; Sherley, Kentucky; Smith, New York.

Fifteen of the men who served notice that they would not scuttle, despite the caucus, were from New York State, and fourteen of the twenty-eight, exactly half, were Tammany.

Feeling ran highest during the long debate, which lasted from 8 o'clock until after 11, when the attitude of Irish-Americans was alluded to. Representative Rainey, of Illinois, declared that he did not see how any Irishman could oppose granting independence to a country after so much talk about Home Rule for Ireland.

It is believed that the plan suggested by Chairman Jones, for the amendment of the bill to grant independence in ten years, will be adopted in order to pass some sort of a measure promising independence. The Democrats are particularly anxious to do this, so that should a Republican Administration come along it would be bound by the solemn promise of Congress with respect to the future of the islands.

## WHITRIDGE WINS BRITISH CROSS Son of Third Avenue Railroad President Decorated.

British Headquarters in France, April 23.—Among those who received the military cross recently was Second Lieutenant Arnold Whitridge, Yale, '14, and son of F. W. Whitridge, of New York, president of the Third Avenue Railway Company.

Lieutenant Whitridge received the decoration for having directed the fire of his battery during recent hot fighting, with the German trenches only a hundred yards away. He is one of a group of young American college men who have been with the British artillery since early in the war.

One of this number was William Montague Nicholls, a student at the Annapolis Naval Academy, who resigned to go to the front. Nicholls was killed in action near Loos in the fall of 1915.

## MRS. GLASS FINDS BOY IN GEORGIA IS NOT SON

Swoons After Viewing Lad That Led Her to Atlanta.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Atlanta, April 27.—The same dreary words which Mrs. Charles L. Glass, of Jersey City, has used so often sprang to her lips again to-night when she faced in a hotel here a gypsy holding a little, light-haired boy.

"It is not my Jimmie," she said, hopelessly. She would then have fallen had not Lieutenant Rooney, of Jersey City, who accompanied her, caught her in his arms. Another of the clues which the patient mother has followed more than eight thousand miles had come to the same old bitter end to which all have led. She has spent more than \$20,000 in the endeavor to find her boy, and is now near a breakdown.

A report from Gainesville informed the persistent woman that her son was believed to be there. It was learned that the father of the boy, William Costello, had been allowed to take him to Atlanta, so they came here. To-night she is leaving Atlanta for Jersey City.

## ROOSEVELT NEGRO WINS IN JERSEY Second District Gives T. R. Another Delegate.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Cape May, N. J., April 27.—Another New Jersey delegate was added to the Roosevelt column to-day when belated primary returns from the Second District showed the election of W. F. Cozart, a negro.

Cozart is a waiter at a beachfront hotel in Atlantic City. The Second District comprises Atlantic, Cape May, Burlington and Cumberland counties. He defeated Richard H. Moore, a prominent glass manufacturer, of Cumberland, by 300 votes. Alfred B. Miller, land by the alternates selected, is also a Roosevelt supporter.

Cozart's selection gives Colonel Roosevelt two delegates from New Jersey. The other is William A. Lord, of Orange.

## Spring Coming at Last.

It certainly is a backward spring. Yesterday's average temperature was 44 degrees. For the corresponding day last April the average was 72. At 10 o'clock to-day the thermometer showed 51 degrees. At 4 o'clock yesterday, 53 degrees. The average for 33 years in this date is 53.

However, the Weather Bureau promises higher temperatures for Saturday.

## QUIT MEXICO, GEN. OBREGON TO ASK SCOTT

Outlines Proposals He Will Make to American Generals.

## DENIES FRICTION WITH CARRANZA

Hopes to Arrange Early Retirement of Troops, Says Minister.

Chihuahua, Mexico, April 27.—General Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War of the defacto government, will submit his assurances to Major General Scott and Funston at their coming conference, in Juarez or El Paso, that the Carranza forces are now fully able to cope with the Villa bandits operating in Southern Chihuahua. He said he hoped to arrange for an early retirement of the American troops.

Before his departure to-night for Juarez, General Obregon, who was accompanied by General Jacinto Trevino, Carranza commander at Torreon, outlined the official proposals that he intends to submit to Generals Scott and Funston.

"I am going to Juarez to convince the American representatives that our army is more than amply sufficient to control the small groups of Villa bandits which are still at large and outside the law.

"I hope to arrange the prompt retirement of the American troops into their own country."

"I wish emphatically to deny the insinuations of the American yellow press which has insinuated there is friction between myself and General Carranza," he said. "I wish further to state that there is perfect harmony among all the chiefs of the Constitutionist cause."

General Obregon left Chihuahua for Juarez on his special train at 10 o'clock to-night.

## Scott to Meet Obregon in Juarez To-day

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., April 27.—Efforts by the United States to inject financial or other matters into the conference to be held here Saturday by General Hugh L. Scott, for the United States, and General Alvaro Obregon, for Mexico, will defeat the purpose of the conference.

Funston and Scott are expected in El Paso to-morrow. They will be met here by General George Bell, jr., commanding border troops at this point, and officers from Fort Bliss. Because General Obregon, as Minister of War, has a higher rank than General Scott, the American generals will call upon him first to exchange greetings. The visiting American troops will be made to-morrow afternoon, the American commanders going to Juarez in automobiles. General Obregon to-morrow evening probably will formally return the call, coming to El Paso with his staff.

The belief of Mexican officials that the conference is being held at the request of the United States and is merely acquiesced in by the Carranza government has become so strong that they think there can be but one outcome—the prompt withdrawal of American troops.

On Saturday morning the conference will be opened in Juarez, according to present plans. After a preliminary discussion the conferences are expected to come to El Paso for a final settlement of the points at issue. While Mexican officials have plainly indicated what they think will be discussed at the conference, there has been no intimation from the American army men as to the representations to be made by General Obregon on behalf of the Carranza government.

That demands will be made covering a broader field than the pursuit of Villa or the suppression of bandits appears to be beyond question. The attitude of Carranza soldiers toward the American troops in Mexico, plainly antagonistic for weeks, will, it is believed, be used in arguments made by General Scott.

## Cook One Busy Man.

Fred Bredin, cook, sailor, navigator, steward and general handy man about the ship, was the first to greet newspaper men who visited the schooner. It was evident that the only reason he had not furlied the sails single handed and generally tidied up, was that he had been busy with supper. Numbness and swelling that are characteristic of the tropical disease had sent the captain to his bunk, but he hobbled out to tell the story of his strange voyage.

"Since we sailed from here on October 9," the captain said, "the only fresh meat we've had was from a couple of sheep and a cow we got over there about Christmas time. The only greens we had were some sweet potato leaves. I've got New York water in our tanks yet for drinking, but every other drink on board is that brackish water we can hardly use it to cook with."

"Our troubles began about as soon as we left Monrovia on the way home. The cook was took first, but it was only coast fever he had. When he got well I came down with it. With me it turned into beri-beri. When I scratch my head on one side I don't feel it at all, and I can hardly drag myself around."

"No sooner did I get around than one of the sailors keeled over and his legs began to swell. That was beri-beri, too. Then August Viede, who runs the donkey engine, his legs began to swell. The next one to get it was Tom Murray, the mate. He's been laid up for five weeks. Another sailor took it, too, after a while."

## Verdun

It is not an "article" that Frank H. Simonds has written for next Sunday's Tribune. "My Trip to Verdun" is a war epic that will live in men's minds for years to come.

If you read it you will see Verdun with Simonds's eyes, and his are eyes that see clearly and with splendid vision. But you will see not only Verdun—you will look into the soul of France.

Tell your newsdealer to-day to deliver your copy. It is a small thing to do, but it makes certain that you secure a masterpiece of literature.

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## WHEN YOU HIT HIT HARD; T. R. TO METHODISTS

Praises Grant's Policy as Crowd Cheers "Next President."

## WOULD FIGHT FOR HUMANITY

Roosevelt Introduced as Man Who Made Flag Respected.

Colonel Roosevelt was hailed as the next President of the United States when he arose to speak on "Peace with Honor" before the Methodist Social Union at the Hotel Biltmore last night. As Walter R. Comfort arose to introduce him, some one in the back of the room also rose.

"Three cheers for our next President," he yelled, and the entire audience shouted for Roosevelt.

When the noise had died away, Mr. Comfort presented the former President of the United States as "the ex-President who made our flag to be respected through all the earth." The chairman also pointed out that while Methodists were for peace, they were not for "peace with dishonor."

"If the old Methodist circuit riders had considered peace the chief of all earthly goods," the Colonel began, "they would never have gone west of the Alleghenies."

## Refers to General Grant.

He then referred to the fact that the evening was the close of the anniversary of Grant's birthday. "General Grant," he asserted, "never hit if he could possibly avoid it. But he hit hard. No one is grateful when he is hit soft as when he is hit hard. He is just as ungrateful when he is hit soft as when he is hit hard."

Colonel Roosevelt's speech followed:

"I accepted gladly the invitation to address this body on the subject of the old frontier pioneer Methodist preachers; for those old Methodist circuit riders who spread Methodism west of the Alleghenies typified to a peculiar degree what we like to regard as essential to the American spirit."

"It is of little use to praise the men of the past or to commemorate their services by mere speechmaking. We must apply the lessons of their lives to us in the present. If we do not ourselves try to act in the spirit in which they acted, if we merely indulge our emotions without resultant action, we do harm rather than good. It is not enough to be good, we must apply the teachings of their lives, and it is worst of all if we misuse good words to cloak and falsify weak and dishonorable deeds."

"It has been a matter of grave concern to see of recent years so many clergymen, amiable and well meaning men, misled into a movement to deaden the national conscience and dim the national ideal by putting the Church in the position of favoring peace beyond righteousness."

Peace and Old Circuit Riders.

"If these old Methodist circuit riders had considered peace the chief of all earthly goods they would never have gone west of the Alleghenies. If Peter Cartwright and his fellows had feared to take trouble, if their zeal for the faith had been less than their dread of disturbance, there would not have been a single Methodist church west of the Alleghenies."

"They believed in keeping the peace. But they believed even more in keeping the faith. They strove for the peace that comes through righteousness. They were not only good Methodists, good Christians, but they were sound, stalwart American patriots. They knew that there is a peace which is the peace of cowardice, and that the peace of cowardice becomes in the end the peace of death."

"They knew that the peace which comes through the abandonment of duty, through the shrinking back when the forces of evil advance, through putting ease and material wellbeing and soft sentimentality above stern devotion to unpleasant duty, may mean, and in all probability will mean, the loss of life."

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## CARSON AND REDMOND ASSAIL IRISH REBELS

London, April 27.—Sir Edward Carson, Irish Unionist leader, and John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, bitter opponents on the Home Rule question, both denounced, in the House of Commons, the rebellion in Ireland.

"I will gladly join with Mr. Redmond in everything that can be done to denounce and put down these rebels now and forevermore," said Sir Edward Carson. "I hope the newspapers will not try, during a war of such a character as we are engaged in, to bring about dissension of a political character in relation to the Irish question."

Sir Edward's remarks were greeted with cheers. He was followed by Mr. Redmond, who said:

"May I say a word—although I really think it is scarcely necessary. Perhaps I ought to give expression on behalf of my colleagues of the Nationalist Party here and, as I believe, of the overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland, to the feeling of detestation and horror with which we have regarded these proceedings. I join most cordially with Sir Edward Carson in hoping that no set of newspapers or public men in this country will attempt to use what has happened in Ireland as a political weapon against any party that may exist."

## CANADA RAID HID IN TEUTON PICNIC

Loudon Tells How 150,000 Were to Invade Dominion on Excursion Craft.

Canada is threatened with invasion and capture by German picknickers, wienersurst bands and saengerbunds. An army of 150,000 men, armed with sausages, kegs of beer and other deadly adjuncts of a German picnic, is declared to have been in readiness to swoop across the border ever since the fall of 1914.

The invaders were to carry sawed-off shotguns, dismembered rapid fire guns and other weapons that might be concealed in super-lunch baskets.

The story unexpectedly fell from the lips of the former chief of staff of the scheduled expedition, Max Chimang, otherwise Count Max Lynar Loudon, as he was about to be taken to a cell yesterday under conviction of the less remarkable crime of bigamy. When he was sentenced for an indeterminate period of not more than three years by Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, Chimang, or Loudon, told all he knew of the German plots in which he already had admitted participation. His conscience, he said, finally had caused him to withdraw from the picnic expedition.

Fears Women Betrayed Him.

"I became convinced," Loudon said, "that as an American citizen I was wronging my adopted country, so I sent information of the plot to the War Department. Meanwhile, I continued to take part in the preparations, but the ringleaders of the movement suspected me and let me drop. The plot hasn't come to a head yet, but I am convinced that if this country and Germany ever go to war these same hot-headed Germans and many other German-Americans will take arms against this government."

Loudon said \$20,000 had been offered him by a military attaché of the British Embassy for the invasion plans. He didn't know just how he had been discovered as one of the plotters, but he said, with a half-embarrassed shrug of his shoulders, that he presumed some of his numerous women acquaintances had given him away. The offer came through a Burns Agency detective, he said, and it went as far as meeting the attaché of Sir Cecil Spring Rice in the Hotel Biltmore last June.

"The plan was hatched in New York in September, 1914," said Loudon. "Secret meetings were held by the reservists who were unable to get back to Germany. It quickly spread to Milwaukee, Pittsburgh and Buffalo. The full corps was to be made up of brigades from New York and Connecticut, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Detroit and Milwaukee. Each brigade had actually been under orders from a commissioner of organization and equipment and wealthy Germans and German-Americans had agreed to raise the \$16,000,000."

Campaign Carefully Laid.

"The German Secret Service," Loudon went on, "had provided war maps of Canada and the United States, and so matured were the plans that everything was in readiness to send out the messages ten days before the coup was to be effected. These were to summon the troops and two regiments of artillery and one of sharpshooters to strategic points along the border. Two brigades were to move from Silver Creek to the Welland Canal, and another from Wind Mill Point. Two more were to mobilize at Wilson and

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## MARTIAL LAW DECLARED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Fighting Still Going On in Streets of Dublin, Asquith Announces in Commons.

## MAXWELL GIVEN FULL POWER TO CURB REBELS

Redmond and Carson Join in Denouncing Uprising—London Cut Off Completely from Ireland.

London, April 27.—Martial law has been declared throughout Ireland. Major General Sir John Maxwell, who until recently commanded the troops in Egypt, has gone over to take charge, and the Irish executive officials have placed themselves under his instructions. He has been given full disciplinary powers for extension of operations and suppression of the rebellion.

The revolt, which broke out in Dublin on Monday, has spread to other parts of Ireland, chiefly to the west and south. This information, together with the fact that the rebels are still in possession of parts of the city of Dublin, was given to the nation by the ministers in Parliament to-day.

Premier Asquith, who yesterday had given reassuring news respecting the situation, caused a flutter of anxiety by his announcement to-day in the House of Commons that the movement had spread to other parts of Ireland, that revolutionary forces retained certain parts of Dublin and that fighting was still going on in the streets.

Order Being Restored.

## GERMANS STRIKE AT BRITISH LINE

Irish Regiments Win Special Mention for Bravery in Counter Attack.

London, April 28.—Great activity at various points along the British front is reported in the official communication issued at midnight. The Bedfordshire regiment carried out a successful raid near Carnoy. There has been artillery activity at La Boisselle, Hebuterne, Monchy-au-Bois, Neuville-St. Vaast, Armentieres and Frelingheim.

At Frelingheim the Germans entered the British trenches, but were driven out. Similar attacks on the British trenches on Hill 60 and at St. Eloi were repulsed.

Report 500 Words Long.

The British communication issued last night is the longest ever sent out from British Headquarters. To the extent of nearly five hundred words it describes the great increase of activity on the British front, where many old soldiers have been predicting that the Germans were about to launch an attack as determined as that against Verdun.

The new German activity has shown itself at more than a score of points, with the principal fighting apparently around Hulleuch and Loos.

The Irish regiments get special mention for bravery in a counter-attack which drove the Germans out of a section of trenches where they had gained a footing with the help of gas and an artillery curtain of fire.

Two Gas Attacks.

Of the work the Irish regiments on Thursday the communication says: "At 5:10 a. m. to-day the enemy discharged gas from trenches south of Hulleuch, and at the same time put artillery barrage on our lines north of Loos."

"At 7:30 a. m. a second gas cloud was released from about the same place, and after a heavy artillery bombardment the enemy gained a footing in our front and support lines east-northeast of Loos."

"A counter attack by our Irish troops took place within half an hour, and the enemy was driven out, leaving many dead in our trenches."

Germans Repulsed at Hulleuch.

"The enemy also advanced from trenches just south of Hulleuch, but this attack was repulsed by our machine guns, and many corpses were left in front of our trenches. A few German soldiers reached our lines, but were driven out."

"South of Frelingheim the enemy entered our trenches about 8 p. m., under cover of a bombardment, but was immediately driven out by a counter attack."

"Last night, after a heavy bombardment, followed by the explosion of a mine, the enemy attacked our trenches on Hill 60, but was repulsed. At the same time the enemy gained a footing in one of our saps north of Hill 60, but was driven out by our bombers."

"Last night the enemy gained a footing in one of our craters in the Hohenzollern section, but was driven out at once."

Wrath of Members Aligned.

Premier Asquith's promise in behalf of the government of a searching investigation into the origin of the movement, together with the speeches of the Irish Nationalist and Unionist leaders, expressing their desire to do everything in their power to assist the government, went far to allay the rising passions of the House, which had been shown in demands for the resignation of Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Baron Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant, and other officials alleged to be responsible in disregarding warnings as to what was likely to happen from the Sinn Fein agitation.

Sir Edward Carson offered to place his Ulster volunteers at the disposition of the government to help in suppressing the rebellion.

That a hopeful feeling prevailed in Parliament was seen in the fact that no opposition was raised to adjournment of the House to Tuesday after the information comes through official channels.

Deadlier Battles Expected.

England, naturally, is extremely anxious about the Irish situation, but no fears are expressed that the gov-

Dublin is further from London to-day than Peking from New York, so far as communication for the general public is concerned. No Irish newspapers have reached here since the rising, and passenger traffic has been for the most part suspended. The only information comes through official channels.

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